

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1854.

Daily paper one year.....\$6.00 Invariably
Weekly.....2.50 in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

We have been requested to give place to the following notice for a

Democratic Meeting in Sampson County.

A Democratic Meeting of the Citizens of Sampson will be held at the Court house in Clinton, on Saturday, the 11th inst., to appoint Delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and for such other objects as said meeting may deem it expedient to act upon.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Journal.

We have never had any just cause to complain of our patronage, nor have we now. It has been liberal. How far we have deserved that liberality it is not for us to say, but that we have earnestly endeavored to do so, we can most confidently affirm; we trust that we have earned a right to solicit the good offices of our friends in extending our circulation. It shall be our effort to justify any good things that they may feel themselves justified in saying in our behalf.

An exciting canvass is about to commence in this State. We hope throughout that contest to discharge our whole duty to the Democratic party and its principles, without descending to personality or vituperation towards our opponents. We expect to present questions upon their own merits; to discuss them fully and understandingly, from an examination of facts and authority, so that whether we make converts to our opinions, or fail in so doing, we shall at least aid in the dissemination of correct information upon topics of public interest.

War in Europe is a settled question; it can be no longer avoided—and every steamer may announce the commencement of actual hostilities between France and England and Russia, involving all the other powers. The events of this contest will be among the most momentous in the history of mankind. It is no exaggeration to say that millions may yet be brought out in hostile array; nor can it be said that our interest in these transactions is slight. A nation of so extended a commerce as ours cannot be indifferent to the great convulsions of a world with which she has so many relations.

Congress will also be occupied with questions of momentous interest, involving the settlement of differences and sectional disputes which have convulsed the country, as well as of matters having reference to her foreign relations and financial policy.

All these things, together with the markets and commercial news, will be found faithfully given in the Journal. Of the accuracy of our reports of markets it is unnecessary for us to speak. We think it will not be disputed.

The amount of reading matter in the Journal speaks for itself. Look at it, supplement and all!—We will venture to say that it is not exceeded even by Northern mammoth sheets, filled with pamphlet tales, printed a week before their date, and the news a week old before it is printed. The Journal is gotten up in no such way. Every article is written or selected with reference to its practical value to our readers. Its views upon political and other topics are carefully digested, and will, it is hoped, be found reliable and trustworthy. Its news is brought up to date—to the arrival of the very last mail—to the moment of going to press. Our new machinery enables us to go to press late on Thursday.

The New Light Boat.

The New Light Boat, called the "Frying Pan Shoals," recently built in Baltimore for the *Frying Pan Shoals*, near Cape Fear, arrived here on Tuesday from Smithville, where she has been several weeks. She is about 240 tons burthen. We presume she will be placed in service in a short time.

ROBBERY.—We learn, that on Saturday evening last, the Jewelry store of Mr. W. Seymour, of Goldsboro, was broken into while he was at tea, and an amount of Jewelry valued at \$2,500 carried off. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrator.

ROBBERY.—We learn that there has been a heavy rise in the water courses above, enabling the Steamer J. H. Haughton to come over the lower dam. We learn further that the Lock at this Dam has been finished, and is ready for boats, &c., to pass through.

The Late Rain.

Have been very destructive to property, both North and South. Several Railroad Bridges have been swept off, and other damage sustained. The mail has consequently been detained. There was no connection of the cars at Weldon last night, in consequence of Squash Creek Bridge having been carried away.

Robbers.—Our town has been the scene of two or three high handed robberies recently.

An individual was accosted at the Depot the other evening by a couple of men, who, in the course of conversation, offered to show the stranger a famous locality in the vicinity, a battle ground or something of the sort. Upon reparting to the spot, they rifled his pockets of their contents, taking away from him several hundred dollars.

A young man from the country, in passing along a wharf, came up to two men, in conversation, who seemed to grow excited about the matter under consideration, until one finally offered to bet the other one hundred and fifty dollars on the correctness of his judgment; a proposition instantly embraced by the other, who produced a check for four or five hundred dollars, which he asked the countryman to change, so that he might close the bet with his antagonist. The latter had not the amount, but had about one hundred and thirty dollars, which he after persuasion loaned to the owner of the check; the latter remarking that he would wait until his friend from the interior could step down to the Bank, have it cashed, and return him the balance. The check was cashed, and the two accomplices either, who had disappeared ere his return.

An outrage of a worse character, though probably for the same cause, occurred on Saturday evening last.

A young gentleman on repairing to his house in the lower part of the town, was attacked by a man who sprang from behind a tree, and who aimed a murderous blow at his life with a knife. The weapon, however, only penetrated his coat, and the attack could be repeated, the ruffian received such stinging blows with a stick from the party attacked, that he sought refuge in flight.

The perpetrators of these outrages have thus far escaped. Our police cannot be too watchful, nor our citizens too careful of their premises, when deeds of this character are being perpetrated in our midst.

These robbers are doubtless the parties who entered a jewelry store in Goldsboro the other evening, and rifled it of a large portion of its contents.—*Herald.*

ARRESTED.—Two men were arrested last Tuesday at Strickland's Depot, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by Deputy Sheriff Alderman and John Nutt Esq., on suspicion of having been engaged in the various robberies alluded to above, by the Herald of this morning. They gave for their names Henry

Howard, and Nick Sparks, or Parker. They were committed to jail Tuesday night by W. N. Peden, Esq., for further investigation. Seven or eight hundred dollars were found upon their persons. Also Blank Checks on various Banks of the States. Also—Rail Road Checks for baggage, besides some other articles of a suspicious nature. We do not deem it necessary or proper to go into a detailed statement of their arrest at the present time. Too much praise cannot, however, be awarded to Capt. Knight, of the freight train, for their arrest.

HEAVY FRESHET.

CONGAREE RIVER OVERFLOWED—TWO HUNDRED YARDS SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD WASHED UP—MANCHESTER TRESTLE-WORK AT WATEREE IN DANGER.

We learn from passengers and officials on the Wilmington and Manchester Cars, which arrived this morning, that the Congaree River rose to a tremendous height yesterday morning. At Kingville, the rise was about seven inches per hour. At the time the Manchester cars left Kingville yesterday evening, from 150 to 200 yards of the South Carolina Rail Road had washed up in two different places, about 1 mile from the junction, and the water was still rising. The mails and passengers had to be conveyed over the breaks by means of hand cars. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the Wateree Trestle-work on the Manchester Road. At Camden yesterday morning the water was higher than it was last year, when so much damage was done to the Camden Road. It was feared the water would reach the top of the Trestle by day light this morning. We hope the fears entertained may not be realized.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

THE HERALD AND COMMERCIAL don't appear to like our innocent remarks about the nomination of General Dockery; although, if the truth were told, they would like a little chance to grumble on their own account. They're not half satisfied. "What's Dockery to them or to Dockery?" But that's none of our business; only, somehow or other, we can't help admiring the deep pathos of the Commercial's article of last Saturday, headed "General Dockery and Mrs. Davis." We have a sort of shadow suspicion that Mr. Loring wanted to be funny at our expense—but his pheophants overcame him, and his wit waxed melancholy. Evidently, he feels badly—badly—don't like it a bit—grumbled half aloud Doo-c-k-e-r-y. A most unphonous name is Dockery, and rhymes to no known substance, save and except crockery; as thus—

They went to Raleigh and they smash'd the crockery;
They throw'd themselves away on General Dockery;

Of course, the poetry is not much to brag of, but then it is "free gratis, for nothing."

But seriously, we do not care for saying anything more than we can help, until both parties have candidates in the field, and most assuredly then and always we shall endeavor to meet the issues presented, with as little reference to the individual candidates as I shall have not the slightest doubt of success.

The Democratic party in the West is now on rising ground. The name of "Democrat" has lost the horrors with which it was once viewed by the unenlightened masses, and is now creating terror of a different kind in the minds of the Whig leaders. It may yet be in a minority here, but it is no longer despised and insulted one. It is daily increasing in strength, and the nomination of Dr. Mills will add to it a host, not temporally, but permanently, that will make the State as firmly Democratic as any in the Union. I do not speak this unadvisedly, but I testify of the things whereof I know.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid to the 6th, mention that a democratic conspiracy was discovered on the 14th ult. The persons implicated were members of the Revolutionary Club.

GEN. JAS. CONCHA had been declared a rebel.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.—The overland India and China mail has arrived, bringing advice from Shanghai to the 17th of December, and Amoy to the 24th. At Canton and Ningpo every thing was quiet, and matters had resumed their usual course at Amoy.

A large portion of the city of Shanghai had been destroyed by fire—the act of the imperialists.

A portion of the rebel forces had marched north from Nanking and captured Tsin.

JAPAN.—The Emperor of Japan is certainly dead, and in consequence thereof the court would go into mourning two years, during which time no embassies would be received.

THE LONDON HERALD repeats that the number of troops to be sent from England is ten thousand, and that a number more were to be held in readiness that they should be required. The following troops were to sail on the 8th, the 27th, 28th and 33d Battalions of Guards; the 21 Battalion of Rifles; also, the Artillery, numbering four companies. The Curnard steamer detailed to convey the troops are the Himalaya, the Reporter and the Manilla.

SUPREME COURT.—Decisions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:—

By **NASH, C. J.** In *Vickers v. Trice*, in equity, from Orange, directing a decree according to the report. Also, *Gilliam's ex'rs*, in equity, v. *Willey's adm'r*, from Gates, directing a reference to the Master.

By **PEARSON, J.** In *Doe ex dem. Smith v. Smith*, from Wake, reversing the judgment below and directing a judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in *Pettijohn v. Williams et al.* from Chowan, directing *re-vive de novo* as to Williams.

By **BATTIE, J.** In *Doe ex dem Johnson v. Watts*, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Cooper v. Purvis*, directing a new trial.

The following shall be rules of practice in the Supreme Court:—

1. Unless exception to the competency of evidence contained in deposition be made before the hearing of any cause, the whole shall be deemed competent so far as it may be deemed relevant.

2. If any one will except to the competency of such evidence, he shall specify the matter and cause of exception and furnish the opposite counsel with a copy of the same, who shall, in writing, either admit the exception, and the excepted matter shall be expunged; or shall deny the sufficiency of the causes of exception, and therefore the excepted matter shall be deemed irrelevant.

MARSEILLES.—There was a considerable decline in wheat, and 50 or 60 shiploads were about to be sent to England.

THE EUROPE'S NEWS.—The news by the Europa reports a decline of 18, 6d. in Flour, 1s. 6d. in Corn, and 4d. in Wheat, during the week.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—No actual charge has taken place. The Czar has returned no answer to the ultimatum of France and England. Fighting continues on the Danube.

THE BARK SWAN, from Buenos Ayres, arrived on the 27th ult., with dates from Buenos Ayres, 97, 98.

CAPTAIN C. J. BROWN of the bark *Three Bells*, from the United States 3 per cent, discount; Doubloons 280 to 290.

ADVISES from Montevideo represent that the advantage obtained by Morelos lasted but a short time. His forces were completely routed and dispersed by the Spanish. Morelos sent to Entre Rios.

BATTIE, J. In *Doe ex dem Johnson v. Watts*, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Cooper v. Purvis*, directing a new trial.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE OUTLAW WILL CASE.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, in this case, so that the plaintiff, Dr. Outlaw, gains the suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Northern Light arrived last night, bringing \$800,000 in gold, and California dates to the 31st ult. The steamer Golden Gate was stranded at San Diego the 18th. The mails and passengers were saved, and the steamer was got off on the 20th, not badly damaged.

The bark Caroline has been captured by the Mexicans. The filibusters are said to be getting on finely.

The San Francisco market was stagnant, and prices remained.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit half dollars, dated 1830, are in circulation in Boston.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R.—It is known that the great South-western mail is now conveyed by this road, gaining thereby ten or twelve hours between Washington and Augusta. We understand that the quantity of travel is very great, the daily passengers each way averaging about one hundred.

So many of our citizens are interested in this enterprise that its success is a cause of public congratulation. The bridge across the Pee Dee river will shortly be finished, and we have no doubt the arrangements and management of the road will be such as to give general satisfaction.

LATER FROM BOSTON.

The Steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on last Saturday morning, with Havana and Key West dates to the 22d inst. She brings no news of importance.

The weekly Journal leaves here on Friday morning, and should reach Fayetteville on Saturday evening.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—Officer Berry yesterday arrested Wm. S. Hamley, recently from Wilmington, N. C., on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, from S. & D. Teller & Co., of that city. He was taken before Justice Auld, who, in default of \$1,000 bail, committed him to jail for a further hearing.—*Balt. Sun 24th inst.*

The Legislature of Ohio have again failed to elect a United States Senator.

OUR ATTENTION has been called to a deficiency in the number of Lumber Inspectors in the place. We learn that there are but two Inspectors of this class, and that very material delay is experienced in consequence thereof, which often results in loss of quantities of lumber from storms. We mention the matter merely with a view of bringing it before the public. County Court will be in session week after next, when we have no doubt the Magistracy of the county will, if it is in their power, provide a remedy.

THE TURKISH CABINET had been dismissed, and one more favor of a compromise with Russia had been formed.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Count Orloff left on the 9th, for St. Petersburg, taking with him the most positive assurance that both Austria and Prussia would be at peace.

Although the Russian Envoy had offered to give up all pretension to treat Turkey alone, his new proposition had been rejected.

The English Ambassador was very positive in consequence of express instructions he had received from the *Colombus Mills*.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

I believe your paper was the first to bring forward the name of the above gentleman in connection with the office of Governor; and I was pleased to see how heartily it was responded to by the Democratic press throughout the State. The West is entitled to the candidate—she deserves it for the noble conduct of her Democracy through long years of disaster and defeat in the face of a proud, predominant and insolent foe; and though she has several noble sons worthy of all honor, yet I feel that I speak the sentiment of a large majority of the party in the West, when I say that the name of no one, as our standard bearer in the ensuing campaign, would be hailed with such delight as that of Dr. Columbus Mills.

Sirs, you of the East can scarcely realize the fiery trials through which the Western Democracy has passed; you know not what it is to struggle on and struggle ever against an overwhelming force, almost sure of ultimate success. You know not what it is to be approached, reviled and taunted by an enemy that has the might and where the very name of "Democrat" was an epithet of opprobrium carrying with it in its general application a significance of all that is low, mean, base and vile concentrated in that one word.

For many years the Democratic party here was scorned, and despised, while the Whig party, with all the insolence of conscious strength, triumphed it down and exalted over its defeat. But in all these trials there was still a "faithful few," conscious of right, firm and in the belief that truth would at length prevail; and among these few, no name stood more prominently forth nor glowed with a purity light than that of Dr. Columbus Mills. It was the central sun around which the stars of Democracy clustered. Through evil as well as through good report, he has maintained his position without wavering and without shadow of turning. He has battled bravely and effectually for the cause of Democracy—not as a political aspirant desiring power and place—but as a man, a citizen desiring his country's good. He has stood boldly forth in the face of the foe and defied them, dealing them blows as only true can repel error.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid to the 6th, mention that a most deplorable picture of misery which exists among the agricultural population, who have been torn from their houses by the invaders and compelled to transport troops and build barracks, and perform other forced duties. The disasters of a portion of the Wallachian population were so great that they are emigrating in masses into the Austrian and Turkish provinces, or were taking up arms in order to resist the outrages of which they are made the victims.

RESOLVED. That David S. Reid is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State, that he has done a great service to his country.

RESOLVED. That we hereby reprimand the pack of *Becher*, *Garrison* and *Frederick Douglass*—*"a pack of vipers"*—*"a scoundrel"*—*"a sc*

Russian Privates from United States Ports.

The N. Y. *Courier des Etats Unis* has an article referring to what it supposes to be the real object of the visit of certain Russian officers to this country—It is broadly affirmed that these agents, who arrived here ostensibly to superintend the construction of some screw propellers for the service of the Emperor, are in reality engaged in making preparations for the armament of Russian privateers in the ports of the United States. We select some paragraphs from the article of the Courier which will show what are its apprehensions:

"You have recently heard a voice, influential or any that descends from thrones, proclaim the administrative prosperity of the great republic beyond the ocean. We have not to envy this prosperity. We may envy the extent of territory and population of the country from whence it proceeds; the vigor and bounfiness of its growth: its immense influence; its prospect of greatness beyond belief; and, perhaps, that youthful ambition which effects miracles; but it does not excel us in the lowness of its imports, the perfection of the public service, and the proportionate abundance of the revenue."

These romantics, however, passed nearer the truth than they themselves suspected. If, instead of halting at the surface of the secret of which they possessed the thread they had penetrated to the bottom of it, they would have perhaps arrived at the discovery which now transpires, namely, that an enlistment, not of soldiers, but of sailors, is now carried on in New York and some other ports of the Union, and that the Russian agents are silently but actively occupying themselves, not with the formation of regiments, but with the arming of corsairs!

The assertion may seem a little bold; it is, at all events, less strange than that to which we previously alluded. But we have reason to believe it well founded.

Matters have been conducted up to the present moment with a discretion which smacks of European diplomacy, and to which the open conspiracies which we witness from time to time have not accustomed us. But the peril is for very reason only greater and more real.

A small number of agents selected with extreme skill and care, were first enrolled, and then launched amongst the crowd of maritime adventurers and others who have swarmed for some years past on the soil of the American Union. Through their medium assurance has been obtained of the manner in which (the contingency arising) categorical propositions will be entertained by certain individuals to undertake a cruise against English and French ships. Negotiations are less explicit, according to the character of the parties, have been already opened, lists have been drawn out, and the *cadre* of the equipment almost decided upon, even the ships have been indicated which will be best adapted to the purpose. In fact, matters are in such a state of forwardness, that at the report of the first canon fired in the Black Sea, all that remains to do is to fill letters of marque in order to launch into the Atlantic a flotilla of American corsairs, carrying the Russian flag at their mast head.

There is no doubt that a few years ago the proposition to make of the ports of the Union harbors for the Muscovite ships, and to assail the commerce of friendly Powers, would only have met with contempt from all classes of American people—but, other times, other doctrine. At that epoch the elastic interpretations were not known which have since subverted international law and the ideas of justice and injustice to the pleasure of the audacious conmen. At that epoch the United States did not comprise within its population that crew of adventurers without other faith or law than their covetousness that the Mexican war and the circumstances that followed it have attracted, and multiplied to the misfortune, as well as the shame of the Union. At that time Russian agents would vainly have sought a man disposed to raise his standard against an allied flag, at present, melancholy abundance—their is no enterprise, no matter how silly or unworthy, that can be conceived, to which the American soil does not offer a contingent. And how could it be otherwise? From the piracy which pollutes the public treasury of Cadiz and seizes Lower California, to that which gives cash in open view to vessels of friendly flags, there is but step.

Far be it from us to reflect upon the entire nation as responsible of individual acts, but our pen can easily spare it the reproach. It is for her and her son to guard against the consequences that must inevitably ensue from the facts that we signalize. If a deplorable relaxation of principles had made international law a void of meaning for certain men of the Union, Europe has not yet arrived at this degree of progress. A vessel armed as a pirate in an American port, might show all the colors of the world, exhibit the most authentic letters of marque that the Russian admiralty could sign, and yet be considered as a pure and simple pirate, and treated as such. We know what that means—the yardarm for the men, and confiscation as a fair prize for the vessel. No nationality would hold good in such a case. The martial law of sea does not recognize two modes of qualifying a pirate but one, and that is piracy.

These summary and direct reprisals would still be of little importance, for they would strike only the pirates, Europe, henceforth deprived of all security, would necessarily see only the Union itself—the only port of safety, at least of indifference, and morally responsible for the acts that she would have allowed to commit on her territory and her waters—now, times of war are not the fittest for diplomatic discussion on the rights of neutrals, and bellicose nations recall less before an additional enemy than an ally respecting whom they must always be their guard. Insensibility, and without being aware of it, the United States might, some day or other, make an open rupture with the champions of Turkish independence, and in direct league with the Emperor Russia.

This would assuredly be such an enormity that the hypothesis even seems inadmissible. The history of the commencement of the century is, nevertheless, here to prove that it requires only distrust to be exercised to make the commerce of an entire people pay the faint of a few of the citizens.

Our intention in this article, is to clearly understand, is neither to predict, nor, above all to anticipate anything. A fact is circulating amongst us—*that* which interests France in the first degree, and which promises peace between the two worlds; we leave it to public opinion, indicating the consequences to which it may lead. The least of these consequences would not be that of obtaining for the United States the odious renown of a country without loyalty or political faith.

Dress of American Representatives Abroad. The Baltimore Times makes the following sensible remarks and suggestions upon the proper course to pursue with reference to this affair, and the important requisitions of Foreign Courts:

"It appears that the nobility (?) of Europe, in disregard of our national simplicity and in defiance of government instruction, refuse to admit an American unless appearing in uniform. Our consuls are excluded—our ministers sent, and our secretaries insulted—all done 'by authority' of the governments to which they are accredited. Very well! It is a bad rule which will not work both ways—the governments of Europe have a right to regulate the dress of our representatives, in open violation of the express wish of our Secretary, we certainly have the same right to regulate the customs of foreign ministers at Washington. As an American must appear in court dress to please the heads of Europe, let the European representatives in the United States be required to appear in plain clothes, to please republican America. Give reciprocity. Put equality of 'Nebraska-rule' to the officials here, and our word for it we will wear none of the matter abroad. These foreign Jackasses would expire without their plumage, and they are soon come to terms."

THE ICE CRISIS.—We have all along supposed—and have not been alone in our belief—that the supply of ice to be cut during the season would greatly surpass that of late years, and have anticipated that a luxuriant article might be procured at a more reasonable and moderate rate. From one of the large dealers in the business, an authoritative source, we are informed that such is not the case; that the ice will yield not more than an average supply—houses along Fresh Pond in many instances not being half filled. About three quarters of ice only had been stowed away by one of the large companies up to February 1.—*Bos. Cour.*

DISPLACEMENT OF A LETTER.—The Paris Moniteur announcing the presentation of the American minister, makes one of the most delicious mistakes in English ever committed in France. It takes the which stands for Mr. Mason's middle name, makes small of it, and tucks it on the end of John, thus: John was presented yesterday. Probably this was the first time that Johnny ever figured in a paper or an official organ.

A GLORIOUS RESPONSE FROM "OLD HELVETIE" TO THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The Congress of Switzerland convened at Berne on the 9th ult.

President Pike, on the occasion of the opening session of the Senate, remarked:

"You have recently heard a voice, influential or any that descends from thrones, proclaim the administrative prosperity of the great republic beyond the ocean. We have not to envy this prosperity. We may envy the extent of territory and population of the country from whence it proceeds; the vigor and bounfiness of its growth: its immense influence; its prospect of greatness beyond belief; and, perhaps, that youthful ambition which effects miracles; but it does not excel us in the lowness of its imports, the perfection of the public service, and the proportionate abundance of the revenue."

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber, being desirous of removing to the Bladen County Court House, as Administrator, with the Will annexed of James J. McKay deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate payment of the same, and to all persons having claims against the estate, to present them within two months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, for examination, and to have them legally authenticated; otherwise, to file this notice under the seal of Assembly, in such cases, and made public, will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES ROBESON.

Administrator with the Will annexed, and James J. McKay deceased, Elizabethtown, Feb. 10, 1854. 134-4w-24w.

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J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.—Upholsterers and Paper Hangers. having been induced by the solicitation of numerous friends, to locate themselves in this city, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, to their assortment of Upholstery goods and Paper Hangings, consisting part of the following articles:

Paper Hangings, Borders and Fire Screens.

Curtain Delaines, Damasks and Lace Curtains.

Corduroy, Twills, Suits and Blinds.

Hair, Cotton and Shuck Mattresses, &c. &c.

Persons wishing their Houses neatly Papered, Carpeted or Carpeted, or any other work done in our line, will call at J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.'S, Corner of Market and High Streets, next to the Cage and Gilt, and they will give satisfaction in every particular by the Feb. 22.—Ito. J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

YANKEE NOTICES for March. Received and for sale, S. W. WHITAKER'S.

GLEANINGS PICTORIAL.—For Saturday, March 4, received and for sale, S. W. WHITAKER'S.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Pub. Doc.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, for a copy of the "Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, including a Reconnaissance of a New Route through the Rocky Mountains," by Howard Stansbury, Captain Corps Topographical Engineers U. S. Army. Printed by order of the House of Representatives of the United States—Washington: Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, 1853.

This is an octavo book of 495 pages, containing much matter of interest and value in regard to the subject of which it treats, which is rapidly rising in importance, in view of the various projects for connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific and the different routes for the passage of such a road over or through the great Rocky Mountain barrier. It is also profusely illustrated by what are intended for lithographic views, but are certainly the poorest affairs we have ever seen. With very few exceptions, they are perfectly disgraceful. The United States pays high enough for all it gets, and ought to get something; but it is unfortunately the case, that such things as these, done for the public, are gotten up in such a style as to be an opprobrium to the artistic and mechanical progress of the country. The prints bear the imprint "Ackerman Lith., 379 Broadway, N. Y." who ought to be ridiculous for all time. The private enterprise of the country turns out nothing so abominable; nor did we think that Lithography could be so debased. How much good art might be done if the work of the United States was the reward of superior excellence, instead of going on, from year to year, worse and worse, as though the grand effort were to discover how badly it could be done? We have reference now to the miserable lithographs. The letter press is pretty fair and shows improvement.

The Resolutions of the Whig Convention.

We hardly know whether these call for particular attention at the present time. They have been so often foreshadowed in this paper, that, for the present, at least, a slight review is all that is called for. Of course, the exploded measure advocated in former days by Mr. Clay, under the form of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is now revived in a different guise—that of a distribution of the lands themselves. Mr. Clay wanted the interest; the distributionists of the present time want principal, interest and all.

The Compromise of 1850 is endorsed by the 3rd Resolution, but not a word is said, or reference made to the measures now pending, the success of which is necessary to give a permanent and practical value to that settlement. The 4th and 5th Resolutions are simply a re-hash of Mike Walsh and the New York Herald. The 6th is anti-free suffrage, in effect if not in name, and such it will be found to be, should the Whig party gain the ascendancy. Such is the programme. The first and two last resolutions amount to matters of form merely, at least not matters of controversy.

Mr. Davis, we believe got a very fair vote, but still Dockery was the man. Mr. Dockery is a gentleman of fair sense and good character, considerate of a Demagogue; will probably canvass—for effect—in the thickest of thick-soled brogans—has always been a very bitter partisan, and thinks that no good can come out of the Democratic Nazareth—an bushwhack like a Trojan, and run fast enough to be beaten. At least we think so. Nevertheless, the Democrats will be called upon to put their best leg foremost. The coming election is a very important one, the most so for years. Our opponents are as well aware of this as we can be, and will leave no stone unturned that may assist them to regain their supremacy. Let us go into it with might and main.

Whig State Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Whig Convention, which met in Raleigh on Tuesday last. We publish them as matter for future reference.

Mr. Cherry, from the Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing subject matter for the action of the Convention, submitted the following Resolutions for its consideration, viz:

Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeebble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

2. Resolved, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States, and we insist and shall continue to insist that the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement within the State.

3. Resolved, That we reaffirm the Resolution of the last Whig Convention on the Compromises of 1850, which declares them a final settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate, and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired.

4. Resolved, That we most decidedly condemn the action of the President and his Cabinet in their recent interference in the local elections of sovereign States, and regard their conduct as alike calculated to detract from the dignity of their station and subversive of the dearest rights of a free people.

5. Resolved, That the conduct of the present Administration in the appointment of "Free Soilers" to office is an unjustifiable insult to the southern portion of the Union, and in violation of the pledges upon which the party went into power.

6. Resolved, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the People. Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

7. Resolved, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present Common Schools, so that the blessings of a liberal education may be freely diffused throughout the State.

8. Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, East and West, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.—An Oregon correspondent, in a recent letter to a Western paper, ventures an account, as an opening for some well recommended young white man, in Oregon, to find a wife.

"The Hayes' Chief offers one thousand head of horses to any respectable white man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter, a girl of about eighteen, settle down among them, and teach them agriculture. The consequence is, that no opportunity is lost of discovering the infectious nature of the disease which may exist on board any of the ships in the harbor, while the number of persons thus impressed, the long duration of their quarantine, and the exorbitant prices charged, produce more than is sufficient to set off against the losses incurred by a highly penal offence on the part of any inhabitant of the United States, or the territories thereof, to purchase or receive horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, knowing the same to have been stolen within the limits of Mexican territory, by the Indians, or by any other person, and furthermore agrees to return on demand to their legitimate owners what may have been thus stolen, so soon as the same shall have been recovered by the authorities of the United States. And in the event of any person

The Snow Storm and Gale at Boston.
Boston, Feb. 21.—The gale here last night was very severe, though only about four inches of snow fell. The railroad tracks are but slightly incommoded. Neither of the New York steamboat trains had, however, arrived at noon to day.

Steamer Sunk—Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—The steamer James Miles, with a heavy cargo, sank at Big Eddy this morning, and it is feared many lives have been lost. A barge in tow was also sunk.

Snow Storm—The California Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—We have had a drizzling snow storm since three o'clock this afternoon, the wind blowing a gale.

The California steamers Star of the West, North Star, and George Law, outward bound, have all anchored at quarantine.

Letter From St. Thomas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—We have advices from St. Thomas to the 5th inst. The cholera had nearly disappeared. The U. S. frigate Columbia was in port.

Departure of California Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The steamer Star of the West, for San Francisco, the North Star and George Law, for Aspinwall, all sailed this afternoon, full of passengers.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 20.—A locomotive on the New Haven Railroad ran off the track near Seymour this morning, and plunged into the river. The engineer, James Marsh, was instantly killed.

The Snow Storm—Detention of Trains.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The storm of yesterday and last night was terribly severe. The snow lies in the streets two feet deep on a level, and badly drifted. The steamer Africa got off at high tide this morning.

Tremendous Snow Storm North.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—A tremendous snow storm, accompanied with high wind, occurred during Monday and Monday night along the Atlantic Coast.

In Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, the snow was two feet level, and in some places it drifted from five to ten feet deep. All rail road communication was interrupted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A deep snow obstructs travel.

A bill has been reported in the Senate for the construction of six steam frigates.

Mr. Toombs will reply to Mr. Sumner's speech against the Nebraska bill.

The House on Tuesday was engaged on the Homestead bill.

Both Houses have adjourned over Washington's birth-day.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Convention met here this morning and nominated Samuel Ingraham for Governor, and a full State ticket. Resolutions were passed by a nearly unanimous vote, sustaining the ordinance of 1787 and the compromise of 1820 and 1850, and opposing a repeal of the Missouri compromise.

SUPREME COURT.—Decisions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Rives v. Guthrie, from Charlotte, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carson v. Smith, from McDowell, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Wilson v. Allen and Edwards, in equity, from Rockingham, decree for plaintiff against Allen.

By PRYOR, J. In Outlaw v. Hurdle, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pendleton v. Davis, from Pasquotank, affirming a new trial. Also, in Carroll, in equity, v. Corroll, from Davidson, decree for plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in Caffey, in equity, v. Davis, from Guilford, directing a reference.

North Carolina Bonds.

The State of North Carolina will on the 28th instant, at the Treasury department, Raleigh, (N. C.) allocate to the highest bidder \$500,000 of six per cent. Bonds, having thirty years to run from January, 1854, with coupons payable in this city, or at the office of the Public Treasurer, at Raleigh. These bonds form the third portion of two million loan advanced by the State to aid in the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; they are issued under the authority of the legislature, and in addition to the faith of the State, its property in the road is pledged for their redemption. Upon the issue of the first \$500,000 of this loan, we entered at considerable length into all the details of the financial position and resources of the old North State. We then shewed, that the State was comparatively free from debt, in possession of a revenue in excess of her expenditures, enjoying agricultural, forest, and mineral resources sufficient to render her one of the most prosperous commonwealths in the Union; and that the completion of the projected railroads would induce a large amount of foreign capital, to be invested in developing those resources, and increasing the taxable value of the property within her limits. The few months which have elapsed since that opinion was broached, have disclosed facts fully confirming and justifying it, surely have been true, and reports public and private, that within her borders are all the elements of national greatness. Coal, copper &c gold she has in abundance. Fruitful lands and immense forests of valuable timber, and within a short period, much has been done for these natural gifts, an available market. Although issued for railroad purposes, the bonds are securities of the highest character, being in no way different from the ordinary debt of a thriving State, and as such they are by special enactment, declared exempt from taxation. The issue of the first portion of this loan made in New York, when the market was temporarily contracted, bought for foreign account, realized six per cent above par, and there is no visible reason why the present issue should not bring the same premium.—N. Y. *Mercantile Journal*.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The London Times, in the course of an article on the American navy, holds the following language:

"Whatever may be the actual condition of the American dock yards, it would be absurd to disparage the true naval strength of the States. No reasonable man would think any more lightly of the maritime power of the American Union from the documents here disclosed. Twenty years ago, our own ports were spoken of in almost similar terms."

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the People. Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

Resolved, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present Common Schools, so that the blessings of a liberal education may be freely diffused throughout the State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, East and West, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

NOVEL METHOD OF SUPPORTING A THEATRE.—Odesa, the principal commercial city of Russia, on the Black Sea, boasts the distinction of a theatre, but it is a very losing concern. In order, however, to keep it going it is a government regulation that the same who obtains the contract for supplying the contracting, which is very lucrative, shall also rent the theatre. The consequence is, that no opportunity is lost of discovering the infectious nature of the disease which may exist on board any of the ships in the harbor, while the number of persons thus impressed, the long duration of their quarantine, and the exorbitant prices charged, produce more than is sufficient to set off against the losses incurred by a highly penal offence on the part of any inhabitant of the United States, or the territories thereof, to purchase or receive horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, knowing the same to have been stolen within the limits of Mexican territory, by the Indians, or by any other person, and furthermore agrees to return on demand to their legitimate owners what may have been thus stolen, so soon as the same shall have been recovered by the authorities of the United States. And in the event of any person

With the like desire to maintain the most perfect peace and friendly relations between both countries, it has been agreed that, to remove all occasion of dispute on account of reclamations to the present date, founded on alleged Indian incursions, and to avoid all contest upon the true spirit and intention of the obligations stipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe, the same is hereby abolished and annulled. The Government of the United States agrees, notwithstanding this abrogation and annulment, to provide such additional regulations as the subject may in good faith require, making it a highly penal offence on the part of any inhabitant of the United States, or the territories thereof, to purchase or receive horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, knowing the same to have been stolen within the limits of Mexican territory, by the Indians, or by any other person, and furthermore agrees to return on demand to their legitimate owners what may have been thus stolen, so soon as the same shall have been recovered by the authorities of the United States. And in the event of any person

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